THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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25¢



INSIDE

ELAINE BROWN DECLARES

"OUR VICTORY OF UNITY CAN NOT BE STOLEN"



ELAINE BROWN, speaking to assembled supporters on election night at her campaign headquarters.

(Oakland, Calif.) - In a statement issued following official confirmation of the results of the April 15 municipal elections, Elaine Brown, former candidate for the City Council's 3rd District seat, said:

"The results of this Oakland municipal election show once again that reactionaries and racists in this city will not allow us to use the privileges of the Constitution freely to elect into city government candidates proven to be totally committed to the interests of the people in opposition to the power structure of this city, particularly if those candidates are Black.

"We were not fairly defeated in this election. Ballot boxes were tampered with; seals were broken or misapplied; ballots mysteriously were 'misplaced,' turning up hours later; tabulating systems were deliberately misleading and complicated and our opposition, in final desperation, had used a Nixon dirty trick in an attempt to discredit our campaign.

"With all this, the unity achieved in this campaign that brought together Black, White, worker, professional, young, elderly, men and women in equality, flatlands and the Oakland hills, is the real victory that cannot be stolen. Today we are more united in the city of Oakland than we have ever been. We are stronger. The day of complete victory is nearer at hand.

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Editorial

INBRED WHITEISM

We would like to believe that White America's sense of justice and fair play outweigh its racism. The results of the Oakland municipal elections prove otherwise. While Black voters who supported Elaine and other progressive Black candidates also voted for those White candidates that hovered around Elaine's campaign, White voters who gave White "liberal" candidates their votes did not vote for Elaine and other progressive Black candidates.

We were never so naive as to expect that those who support the White power structure in this city would vote for Elaine. But we did believe that there were those Whites in this city who in significant numbers would vote on the issues and the demonstrated competence of candidates dedicated to the people's interests. The results show that they are few and far between.

This should be a lesson for us. It demonstrates the need for us to concentrate our effort more in the Black and destitute community, confront the apathy that abounds in those communities resulting from repeated betrayal of their interests by phony leaders, and build a firm base of power that can demand attention and respect from this city.

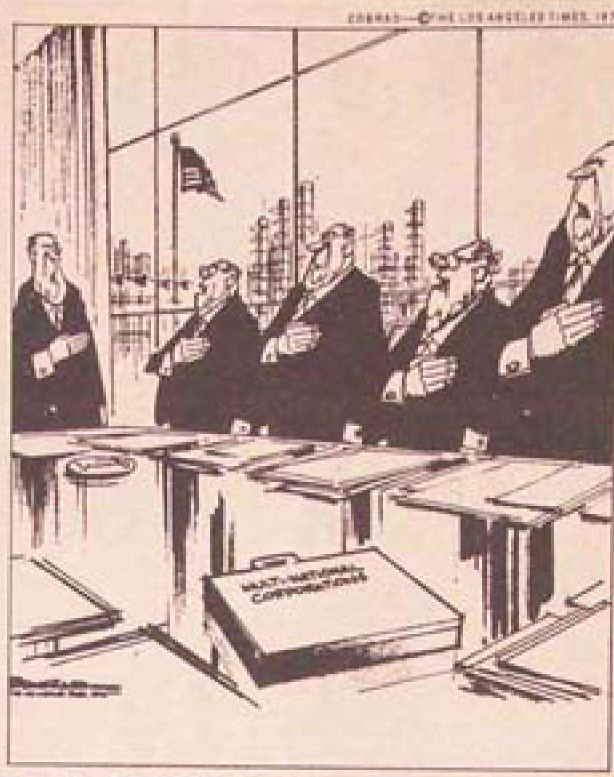
There are those few from outside our communities who will cooperate with us in this effort. Some are among our friends today. Their numbers will grow, but slowly.

We are about survival. Our needs are real and immediate. There are forces in this country today who are determined to keep Black Americans in our masses as hewers of wood and drawers of water. We are equally determined that this shall not be.

We have no desire to be the scapegoats for monopoly capitalism's drive to fascism in this country. If White America forces us to rely almost totally on ourselves, it cannot blame us for the consequences. It must look to itself and its inbred whiteism preventing it from seeing and acting on our common rights, duties and obligations.

The day will come when White Americans will seek us out for help in defeating monopoly capitalism's usurpation of their rights. It may be too late then. The ovens may have already consumed us.

CONRAD—©THE LOS ANGELES TIMES 1975



"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the country that gives me the best deal."

FALLEN COMRADE

SAM NAPIER

Assassinated

April 17, 1971



Comrade Samuel Napier, national circulation manager for THE BLACK PANTHER *Intercommunal News Service*, worked tirelessly to see that the newspaper was properly distributed and sold throughout the country, often going without sleep for days. Hardly a day went by that he didn't remind his fellow comrades that they must "circulate to educate"—circulate THE BLACK PANTHER to spread the people's word.

On April 17, 1971, Sam was shot to death in a Black Panther Party office in New York City by reactionary agents who then set fire to the office in an unsuccessful attempt to cover up their crime.

The dedicated work of Comrade Sam Napier contributed to making THE BLACK PANTHER the number one people's paper it is today. Long live the memory of Sam Napier!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

COMMENT

"THE C.I.A. AND FREE SPEECH"

BY TOM WICKER

In the following comment, New York Times senior editor and columnist Tom Wicker examines the governmental and judicial conspiracy to censor the revealing book on the CIA's illegal activities, The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence, *and thereby directly threaten the Constitutional right of freedom of speech.*

Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks have asked the Supreme Court to overturn an Appeals Court ruling that permitted stringent government censorship of their book, *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence.* If the court refuses to intervene, or sustains the Appeals Court, one of the most extraordinary prior restraints in history will have been allowed to stand, and the ability of the government to classify and withhold information from the public will have been greatly enhanced.

The case arose when Mr. Marchetti left the employ of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1969—after 14 years—and began to write a book about it. CIA officials learned of his plans and went into court, citing an employment contract he had signed pledging himself to secrecy about what he learned while working for the CIA.

A temporary injunction against Mr. Marchetti was confirmed by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals on grounds that he planned an unauthorized disclosure of classified information. The government's "need for secrecy in this area," the Appeals Court said, justified this prior restraint on publication.

The result was that Mr. Marchetti and his co-author, Mr. Marks, had to submit their manuscripts for clearance to the CIA, which deleted 339 portions of it. Subsequent negotiations reduced this number to 168 deletions, but the authors nevertheless filed suit to have the

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THE BLACK PANTHER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, [illegible] EAST 14th STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA [illegible], TELEPHONE: [illegible]

YEARLY DOMESTIC SUBSCRIPTION RATE: [illegible]

APPLICATION TO MAIL AT SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE RATE PENDING IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

WAS THERE FRAUD IN THE OAKLAND ELECTIONS?



Scene at Elaine's campaign headquarters on election night.

(Oakland, Calif.) - One victory, and the most significant one of all, the greater unity among poor and oppressed people of this city, could not be stolen by the reactionary forces and the racists in the April 15 elections here.

What treachery they could do, they did, and, as a result, the validity and credibility of the 1975 Oakland municipal elections will forever remain shrouded in suspicions of fraud, illegality and dirty tricks.

In the District 3 race, Elaine garnered 24,083 votes, for 41.09 per cent. The incumbent, Raymond Eng, drew 30,100 for 51.36 per cent while a third candidate, Gene Hazzard (a Black suspected by many—including the *Bay Guardian* newspaper—of running for the purpose of splitting the vote away from Elaine), drew 4,419 votes for 7.54 per cent.

The process of tallying the votes at the county administrative offices on election night proved full of discrepancies, with "lost" or "misplaced" ballot boxes, some of which remain unaccounted for as we go to press.

The ballot boxes of seven key East Oakland precincts, Black areas which Elaine's campaign committee had considered primary during the "Get-out-the-vote" drive, were first "lost," and then, "unaccounted for." Later, all but one was "found."

Six ballot boxes for West Oakland precincts were "misplaced" and later "found." The ballots for a seventh West Oakland precinct were, after a two hour search, found stuffed inside a brown manila envelope and placed in a box for miscellaneous election materials. Another ballot box had to be picked up from the polling place where it had been forgotten.

In addition to the use of new electronic voting machines which undoubtedly confused and discouraged a number of local residents, James Riggs, the newly-appointed voter registrar for Alameda County, deliberately devised a special coding system for voting precincts which made it impossible to obtain a precinct-by-precinct voting analysis on election night.

SPECIAL CODE

And, even if the special code was provided, for the first time, precincts were tabulated for broad cross sections of the city, rather than on the usual neighborhood level.

A low Black community voter turn-out in the flatlands and a high White turn-out in the hills could be assumed by the 43.5 per cent of the ballots cast in the entire city. This voting pattern on the whole tended to support the White, conservative incumbents and the White "liberals" who were endorsed by Elaine Brown, but did not vote for Elaine Brown and other Black candidates. Of the eight contested City Council and School board races, only two May 13 run-offs will take place.

The April 15 voting results were:

For Oakland City Council District 1

Marie Converse (White)	28,054
Felix Chialvo (White-incumbent)	28,869

District 5

Fred Maggiora (White-incumbent)	25,607
Dr. Allen Franklin (Black) (run-off)	17,281

District 7

Mary Meredith (Black)	18,693
Frank Ogawa (Asian-incumbent)	31,427

At-Large

Laurence Bolling (Black)	16,220
John Sutter (White "liberal")	35,911

For Oakland School Board, Director 1

Barney Hillburn (Black-incumbent)	27,689
Rev. L.H. Murphy (Black) (run-off)	11,464

Director 2

Dr. Ken Hoh (Asian)	18,729
David Tucker (White-incumbent)	29,091

Director 3

Peggy Stinnett (White "liberal")	33,252
Darlene Lawson (Black)	19,676

The thrust of the reactionary effort began five days before election day, on Thursday, April 10, when the *Oakland Tribune* carried a full page ad placed there by Eng supporters attacking

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SEN. BROOKE REPLIES TO B.P.P. LETTER ON SENATE BILL #1

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Black Panther Party has received a reply from Senator Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts in response to a letter from the Party requesting Brooke's support in defeating U.S. Senate Bill No. 1. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, February 22 and March 1, 1975.)

Senate Bill No. 1, known as the "Criminal Justice Reform Act of 1975," was introduced on January 15 by Arkansas Senator John L. McClellan and Nebraska Senator Roman L. Hruska. It has been called "the most repressive piece of legislation since the days of the 'Alien and Sedition laws.' "

In his reply to the Party, Senator Brooke, the only Black member of the U.S. Senate, wrote in part:

"...The Senate Judiciary Committee is presently in the process of reviewing this piece of legislation. And, until such time as I have had an opportunity to study this legislation in its final form, I prefer to withhold any definitive judgement on it.

"However, I also felt that S. 1400 (Senate Bill No. 1 is a revision of S. 1400) appeared to be a regressive, rather than progressive, approach to the federal criminal law standards.

"Please be assured, that your comments will be given careful consideration should this measure come before the full Senate for approval..."

In addition to Senator Brooke, the Black Panther Party wrote the Congressional Black Caucus and California Senators Alan Cranston and John Tunney. To date, Senators Cranston and Brooke have made the only replies. The Milwaukee Chapter of the Party recently wrote and received replies on S.B. 1 from Wisconsin Senators William Proxmire and Gaylord Nelson and Representative Henry Reuss.

VICTORY OF UNITY

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

"Black people throughout this country must take note. The results of this election clearly show that while the Black community that did come out to vote supported the White 'liberal' candidates, Whites who voted for the 'liberal' candidates did not vote for the Black candidates. While we know that race is not the fundamental issue, we do have to recognize who are our enemies and who are our friends.

"Our struggle is a long one. There will be many setbacks ahead. The present setback is small compared to the achievement of our unity, our increased strength and our firmer conviction to win people's power in Oakland."□

FREE THE SAN QUENTIN 6

SERIES DOCUMENTS "CRUEL AND UNUSUAL" PUNISHMENT

The following article, Part 3 of an ongoing series on the case of the San Quentin 6 — David Johnson, Fleeta Drumgo, Willie Tate, Luis Talamentez and Black Panther Party members Johnny Spain and Hugo Pinell—details the repressive physical conditions of their confinement in the San Quentin Adjustment Center. The series is excerpted from a post-trial memorandum submitted in San Francisco Federal Court by attorneys Fred Hiestand and Mark Merin, arguing that the detainment of the Six in the Adjustment Center constitutes "cruel and unusual punishment" and violates their Eighth Amendment Constitutional rights.

PART 3

REPRESSIVE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS IN THE ADJUSTMENT CENTER

1. Cramped, Crowded Cells: Since it was designed to be more a horrid memory after a short exposure than a permanent accommodation, the conditions in the Adjustment Center quickly become unbearable in all respects.

Natural light cannot reach the 6' by 8' concrete block cells with double barred fronts set well back from the few windows on the tier. In perpetual shadow, the prisoners take measure of their cells: A bare concrete floor, steel sleeping slab extending from a wall, seatless combination sink-toilet, no shelves or cabinets, only cardboard boxes decaying from frequent floods for possessions — clothes, legal papers, books, letters and whatever else is not excluded as contraband.

If there for only a short period, a prisoner might not accumulate too many possessions and might still find room on the floor for pushups or running in place. Plaintiffs, however, with years of accumulated briefs and files occupying precious floor space, have no pacing room and do their reading, writing, thinking and dreaming and sleeping hunched on the sleeping slab or sitting on the commode.

2. Security Deprivations, Bad Light: The prison's obsession with security prevents the prisoners from possessing pens, and no pencils or even toothbrushes may be longer than a stub. No glass bottles or containers are permitted; neither is metal of any kind, so men receive their purchased tooth powder after it has been transferred to plastic baggies, and their legal material with fasteners removed.

Recessed into the cell's rear wall near the ceiling where it can be changed from the maintenance corridor between the two rows of cells, the cell's light bulb cannot be reached by the prisoners. Protected from their grasp by both a heavy gauge metal screen and wire-permeated safety glass, strangely painted over, it barely serves to illuminate the cell since it casts a light only dully over a portion of the upper walls. Attempts to read by this light in the comparative stillness of the night have caused all of the prisoners' eye sight to deteriorate, Tate's so badly that he can read for only short periods.

3. Temperation Variations: The temperature varies widely in the Adjustment Center as damp ocean fog enwraps the prison or summer heat beats down upon it. The Adjustment Center's ventilation system cannot reduce the variations. Prisoners provide their own heat by jamming the hot water faucet open, and sacrificing light from the tier and communication with exercising prisoners, covering the bars at the front of their cells with paper or blankets to keep in the warmed moist air.

Such self-help methods conflict with 'security measures which direct the guards to maintain observation of prisoners in their cells. During a particularly blustery winter of 1972 when the windows on the tier had been out for months after being broken by a prisoner choking in a deadly tear gas smog. Tate was disciplined for using papers to cut the draft into his cell.

4. Floods: Without drains in the cells, water from broken pipes, stopped up toilets or overflowing basins, as well as that which cascades from upper tiers, collects in the cells until the entire tier is drained. Only timely alerts permit the prisoners to elevate their perishable piles of paper to the security of their sleeping slabs. Since such floods occur at all hours, the tide sometimes

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JOHNNY LARRY SPAIN at Soledad Prison, prior to transfer to San Quentin's Adjustment Center.





KARATE TEAM, FREE SHOE PROGRAM AT COMMUNITY FORUM

(Oakland, Calif.) — The Community Learning Center's KARATE TEAM gave a special Martial Arts presentation and the Center's PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM gave away 200 pairs of new shoes at last Sunday's Son of Man Temple Community Forum.

The audience thoroughly enjoyed the Karate Team's skillful execution of Tae Kwon Do and Jeet Kune Do and were delighted at receiving the new, stylish shoes for men, women and children.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

APRIL 14, 1775

The first abolition (anti-slavery) society in the U.S. was organized in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 14, 1775.

APRIL 18, 1818

Andrew Jackson defeated a force of Indian and Black fighters at the Battle of Suwanee, on April 18, 1818, ending the First Seminole War which Jackson racistly called "this savage and Negro war."

APRIL 16, 1862

On April 16, 1862, Congress passed a bill which ended slavery in Washington, D.C.

APRIL 18, 1864

Surrounded by a force of Confederate soldiers, the outnumbered First Kansas Colored Volunteers smashed through rebel lines and sustained heavy casualties at Poison Spring, Arkansas, on April 18, 1864. The wounded Black soldiers, taken prisoner by the Confederate troops, were murdered by their captors.

APRIL 15, 1889

On April 15, 1889, famed Black labor and civil rights leader Asa Philip Randolph was born in Crescent City, Florida. In a brilliant power play, during World War II, in which he threatened to lead a civil rights march on Washington, D.C., Randolph was instrumental in getting President Franklin D. Roosevelt to sign Executive Order 8802, which barred discrimination in war industries and the armed services.

APRIL 18, 1941

Bus companies of New York City agreed to hire Black drivers and mechanics on April 18, 1941, ending a four-week Black boycott of the city's buses.

MILWAUKEE B.P.P. JOINS FIGHT AGAINST BUS FARE HIKE

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) — The Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party was among several community groups and citizens who protested a proposed 75-cent fare for Milwaukee's buses at an April 2 Public Service Commission (PSC) hearing.

Despite a major snow storm, over 100 people turned out to express their outrage over the proposed increase. The 75-cent fare has been requested by the current owner of Milwaukee's buses, the Milwaukee and Suburban Transport Corporation. Over the last three years, the PSC has "rubber-stamped" Transportation Corporation bus fare increase requests from 40 to 60 cents, the Milwaukee Chapter told THE BLACK PANTHER.

The current 60-cent fare is the highest in the U.S., but the 75-cent fare would be the highest in the world, the Chapter reported. Both the city and the county oppose the bus fare hike, and the county is preparing to take control of the buses.

Among those who attended the PSC hearing were the Center for United Labor Action (CULA), Project Involve, a senior citizens' group, Women United for Action, U.S. Steelworkers, Local 1527, and Milwaukee Area Socialists.

There were frequent outbursts from the crowd of angry protesters, anxious that their demands be heard. A spokesperson for Project Involve emphasized that senior citizens, who subsist on fixed incomes, would be stranded if the 75-cent fare is enacted. The same dilemma would equally apply to welfare recipients, the unemployed and disabled veterans.

Testimony at the hearing revealed that bus ridership declined 10 per cent in 1974 alone as a result of already enacted fare increases. The community criticized the PSC for approving three-fold bus fare hikes since 1960 while at the same time allowing continuous bus service cutbacks. Recently, the PSC approved cutbacks on 15 different routes, many of which serve Black, Latin and Native American communities.

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TENNESSEE INMATES WIN PROBE OF CONDITIONS

(Nashville, Tenn.) — Inmates at Tennessee State Prison here held an eight-hour rebellion on Monday, April 7, that resulted in a promise from Commissioner Herman Yeatman that an independent board, including one inmate elected from the general population and a former inmate, will be created to investigate inmate grievances.

GRIEVANCES

The grievances centered around review procedures for placing inmates in segregation or Unit One, and included demands for better working conditions and more jobs, better food, an end to harassment of inmates by guards, inspections of the prison and prison hospital by federal officials an end to harassment in the visiting area and an end to the practice of rectal inspections.

The commissioner also promised the inmates that none of them would be prosecuted in court for their actions. He said he would handle any disciplinary action personally. Leaders of the rebellion blamed former State Corrections Commissioner Mark Luttrell for many of the problems at the prison and said Yeatman, recently appointed, is not aware of some of the problems and "is not responsible because he has inherited all the problems."

At the top of the list or demands was one asking that eight inmates be released from administrative segregation, including Nobbie Carr, a spokesman for 24 inmates who were transferred to Brushy Mountain Prison in 1971 for allegedly threatening other inmates.

The 24 inmates are, in fact, members of the Prison Activist Group Reform and had been active at the Tennessee State Prison in organizing other inmates and consciousness-raising in the prison. Brother Carr was released from segregation and joined other leaders of the rebellion at the several hours long negotiating sessions.

According to *The Tennessean* newspaper, eleven inmates armed with prison-made knives and a piece of pipe, rushed a counseling center at the prison at 8:55 a.m. and took four hostages, all counselors, and several inmates who were in the counseling office at the time.

Taking possession of the Counseling Center, the inmates, all of whom were Black, demanded that Corrections Department officials come to the Center to talk about inmate grievances. Warden James Rose, Information Officer James Gilchrist, Corrections Commissioner Yeatman and Assistant Corrections Commissioner Charles Bass were all engaged in the negotiations with the 11 inmates.

Brother Dock Walker, 29, sentenced to 100 years in prison July 27, 1970, for "robbery with a deadly weapon," was the chief spokesman for the inmates. He was joined at the negotiating table by Nobbie Carr, spokesman

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Inmates involved in an uprising at the state prison discuss their grievances at a news conference. One of the complaints was aimed at guard RICHARD PITTS (standing, far right), who they charge had harassed them. State Rep. LOIS DE BERRY of Memphis (third from right), at meeting with inmates NOBBIE CARR (seated left) and DOCK WALKER (seated right).

DALLAS FOOD COOPERATIVE LAUNCHED

COMMUNITY CONTINUES BOYCOTT OF ALAMOS STORE

(Dallas, Texas) — The boycott of Alamos Food Mart in West Dallas, initiated by the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party, is entering its sixth week and has been extremely effective. The West Dallas Food Buying Cooperative, co-sponsored by the Black Panther Party and the George Loving Tenant Council, which provides an alternative to Alamos and the high cost of food in the community, is operating smoothly and growing.

The Alamos Food Mart boycott was launched in response to the killing by police of an elderly Black unarmed, mental patient in a dispute with the store's owner over a 10-cent cake.

Police harassment of the picketers and the nearby Chicano community has increased steadily. On March 22, a young 15-year-old brother who has consistently been on the picket line missed death by a foot when a police car with two White officers in it and no headlights on tried to run him over.

The brother avoided being hit by diving into a large concentration of water and swimming across to the other side. There he was followed by a low flying police helicopter to the office of the Black Panther Party.

At about the same time, police were harassing the Chicano community that has widely supported the boycott. Community protest and resistance to the harassment and the kicking in of doors of residents by police allegedly in search of suspect youths, resulted in police reinforcements.

COMMUNITY PRESSURE

Ten pesons from the community were arrested for "resisting arrest." However, community pressure resulting in a meeting between Chicano leaders and the city manager forced the release of all 10 and the dropping of all charges against them.

Meanwhile, the Food Buying Cooperative, operated by a fully volunteer staff, buys food wholesale and sells it to members from the community at greatly reduced prices. The $3.00 membership fees gives persons full voting rights on Coop decisions. □

STANFORD CHURCH DEAN INVITES FIRED MINISTER

(Palo Alto, Calif.) — Lay minister Miriam Cherry, former Stanford University associate Catholic chaplain fired last month because of her long time work with Black Panther Party initiated survival programs, has been invited by the dean of Stanford Memorial Church, Robert Hammerton Kelley, as the first woman to speak at his Wednesday Bag Lunch series forum on her "prophetic ministry" and how it relates to revolutionary politics, on April 16.



Children of the Norma Gist People's Free Child Development Center—a program coordinated by lay minister Miriam Cherry—perform a skit at the Martin Luther King Community Center, San Mateo, California.

SUPPORT

The invitation is viewed by Stanford observers as an important expression of support for minister Cherry in her continuing battle to maintain her ministry serving the Black, Chicano and poor White communities of the Palo Alto area and hard pressed students and employees at Stanford.

Minister Cherry was fired by the governing body of St. Ann's Catholic Church, through which her five-year ministry had been conducted, at an emotion packed open council meeting at which the 11-member council acted in the face of overwhelming congregation and community opposition to the move.

The American Friends Service Committee of Palo Alto, the Mid Peninsular Social Action Ministry and the United Christian Campus Ministry are among campus and community organizations looking into ways to financially maintain minister Cherry's ministry and the several free programs she is responsible for coordinating.

FREE CENTER

One of those programs, the Norma Gist Peoples' Free Child Development Center, was awarded a plaque last week, on April 12, by the Bay Area Continental "for services rendered to underprivileged children." The award noted especially that the services of the Center are offered free.

The children of the Norma Gist Center presented a people's fashion show at the Martin Luther King Community Center in San Mateo on March 29. The event was the result of six weeks of planning, designing, sewing and practice by the children, parents and staff of the free community preschool.

"As if designed specifically to challenge the St. Ann's Council's blind conservatism in firing Miriam Cherry, the fashion show was a beautiful expression of the peoples' faith and spirit toward children and a demonstration of the very religious beliefs spoken of by the Catholic Church," one Catholic resident told THE BLACK PANTHER.

Divided into four scenes under the theme "The world is the children's classroom," the children acted out a variety of skits from a study of the body fighting off germs to a discussion of an old man who was evicted from his home and forced to live in a car until helped by members of the Black Panther Party.

Mary Brown, a parent of one of the children, expressed her feeling about children and education in the reading of her poem, composed for the event, entitled "The World Is a Child's Classroom." The poem concludes: "The world is where a child grows; where he learns to give The world is the only classroom in which a child lives."

YOUTH INSTITUTE

Ms. Ericka Huggins, head of the East Oakland community-run Intercommunal Youth Institute, a product of Black Panther Party initiative, spoke at the Stanford Women's Center on April 11 about the Institute. She was warmly received by a large audience thrilled by her presentation about the model school serving, free, more than 100 students from ages 2½ to eleven years in a full-time innovative program geared to the special needs of Black and poor children.□

OUR HEALTH

SAFETY AND THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER

PART 4

The need for a method for unions to deal with problems of safety and health in the factory can hardly be questioned. Industrial health and safety problems have not been solved by corporate benevolence, inspections by government officials, or by the efforts of expensive "consultants" who make reports and leave.

The following program (which has been implemented at a steel pipe plant) is based on the considerations that (1) workers, who are usually ignored, know a great deal about the dangers of their jobs; (2) union locals cannot be expected to hire full-time specialists in health and safety; and (3) the power to require safe and healthy working conditions can come only by the self-education and organization of workers under the leadership of their unions. This program can only be successful with the full cooperation of the union's local.

1. *Worker listing of safety and health hazards by department, with suggestions for their correction.* This is particularly important because companies usually refuse entry into the factory of outside "experts" chosen by the workers or the union if these experts are likely to recommend expenditures on health and safety.

2. *Identification of potentially hazardous trade name substances.* Many industrial chemicals used are of a chemical make-up unknown to the worker because they are illegally labeled. Thus, it is impossible to determine the potential health hazards of their use. This problem can be eliminated by a listing of all trade-name substances. Information on the chemical composition and hazards of trade name products is usually provided by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or by the hazard Evaluation Branch of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

3. *Assessment of the seriousness of each problem identified within the factory.* A poll listing the problems which bother workers most can help in evaluating which of these problems should be attacked first.

SOLEDAD PRISON ORDERED TO PAY FOR 1970 MURDER OF 3 BLACK INMATES

(San Francisco, Calif.) — More than five years after inmates W.L. Nolen, Alvin Miller and Cleveland Edwards, all Black, were murdered at Soledad Prison, a federal jury of three men and three women (all White) ruled on April 16 in the U.S. District Court here that eight current and former prison officials at Soledad are responsible for the deaths of the three Brothers.

The three Brothers were shot to death by prison guard O.G. Miller, an expert marksman, from a gun tower overlooking the exercise yard of the infamous "O" wing of Soledad Prison on January 13, 1970, during a fight between Black and White prisoners.

The verdict ended the first phase of a civil rights trial which began last March 24 with a $1.2 million suit filed by the inmates' relatives. The next phase will be to determine the amount of the damages to be awarded the families. A court date has been set for April 21.



GEORGE JACKSON, fallen Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party.

The attorney for the families, Melvin Belli, argued during the trial that the inmates were deliberately set up for assassination when eight Black inmates were sent to the exercise yard together with eight White inmates known for their racist hate for Black inmates.

When the inevitable fight broke out, Soledad guard Miller began firing from the prison tower expertly picking off the three Brothers in the melee. In addition to Miller, other officials held responsible were Superintendent C.J. Fitzharris, now retired; Clemitt Swagerty, Eugene A. Peterson, W.H. Eads, Richard Maddix, Jose Moto and James Dykes.

The suit was brought on behalf of W.L. Nolen's parents, O.C. and Addie Nolen, and his young son, Antoine, Perry Miller, Alvin Miller's father, and his son, Alvin Jr., and Mrs. Susie Edwards, mother of Cleveland Edwards.

Mrs. Nolen, who with her husband was in court for every session of the trial, said after the verdict was returned: "I'm happy because I feel my son was murdered. It's been really hard on me and it's difficult to express myself."

Attorney Belli had charged in his opening statement that the three inmates were slain as part of a conspiracy among prison officials. Eight Whites and eight Blacks were chosen to go into the exercise yard "as a setup to get rid of the most notorious ringleaders," Belli charged.

It was this incident, the murder of the three Brothers by the sharpshooting guard Miller in January, 1970, that lead to a chain of events, including shortly after, the death of a guard at Soledad; Soledad inmates George

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Attica inmates were severely tortured and brutalized by police following prison's retaking.

ATTICA PROSECUTOR BLOCKED POLICE CRIMES PROBE

N.Y. GOVERNOR DELAYS ACTION ON COVER-UP

(New York, N.Y.) — New York Governor Hugh Carey last week temporarily halted further exposure of the state's illegal activities in the Attica investigation when he postponed a decision on a request that he appoint an individual or group to investigate charges of mismanagement and cover-up of police crimes in the Attica takeover made against the special Attica prosecutor's office.

The request came from attorney Robert P. Patterson, Jr., acting on behalf of his client, Malcolm H. Bell, who last December resigned from his post as top assistant to Attica chief prosecutor Anthony G. Simonetti. Bell accused Simonetti of "aborting" the state's inquiry into whether crimes were committed by state troopers and correction officers during the September, 1971, Attica Prison rebellion and subsequent massacre of 39 inmates and prison employees.

CHARGES

Gov. Carey urged Patterson to meet "without delay" with New York Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz to discuss Bell's charges, a proposal opposed by Patterson because he has no access to the Attica grand jury's minutes and other vital materials.

The New York Times reported that Bell made his accusations against Simonetti in his (Bell's) letter of resignation last December 11 to Lefkowitz. The *Times* obtained a copy of the letter from which information about certain Attica cases still being heard by the grand jury was deleted. Bell also sent a 160-page confidential report on his charges to Gov. Carey.

Simonetti said that Bell's charges are "entirely false and wholly irresponsible."

Before his resignation, Bell, who first joined Simonetti's staff on September 20, 1973, conducted most of the grand jury

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11

2 BLACK INMATES DIE IN CHICAGO JAIL FIRE

(Chicago, Ill.) — Cook County officials said last week that two inmates who died in a House of Corrections fire on March 30 were the victims of overloaded, outdated facilities. "We had them in a building nobody should have been in," said William Moore, executive director of the Department of Corrections, according to the *Chicago Daily News*.

The bodies of the two Black men confined at the jail's west block three days prior to their deaths when fires swept their cell, were identified as William Sherman, 29, and Darryl Wimby, 26, both from Chicago.

Moore stated that both inmates should have been in Cermak Memorial Hospital which treats inmates in the overcrowded Cook County jail complex.

Mrs. Zelma Wimby said her son, Darryl, suffered a nervous breakdown one day before he was arrested by police and charged with threatening to blow up a store. "I was supposed to take him to a hospital and he went to the cleaners to pick up some clothes before going to the hospital," she said.

She continued that her son had been a mental patient at several hospitals in the past and that he wanted to return to a hospital after his breakdown. She said she would have bailed him out of jail on Thursday, but could not find a hospital that would take him for treatment.

William Sherman's grandfather, Wiley Sherman, 80, said his grandson was in Cook County Hospital undergoing treatment for alcoholism and a drug overdose when he was arrested by police for throwing his grandfather's gun into a neighbor's yard.

The grandfather refused to press charges (which he lodged) and pleaded with the judge for mental help for his grandson. □



Police brutality in the U.S. is directed primarily at the Black community, particularly against young Black men.

POLICE SPY SCANDAL ROCKS CHICAGO

P.U.S.H. AMONG BLACK GROUPS INFILTRATED

(Chicago, Ill.) — Chicago *Daily News* revelations of illegal police spying, wiretapping, infiltration of a wide range of community organizations and the maintenance of files on highly respected Black and other prominent Chicago citizens has rocked this city for the past three weeks, while being ignored by the national press, radio and television.

The *Daily News* story named four prominent "activists" as actually undercover police agents assigned to spy on and undermine the far from militant Citizens Action Program (CAP), the Organization for a Better Austin (OBA), People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), the Alliance to End Repression and the Metropolitan Area Housing Alliance (MAHA). At least 50 Chicago civic and community organizations are believed to be affected.

POLICE INFILTRATION

The *Daily News* revealed that so complete was the police infiltration that one undercover agent, Marcus Salone, served as president of the OBA for two years. Another, Melvin C. Barna, had a leadership role in CAP. Still another, Geno Addams, infiltrated the Alliance to End Repression and a fourth, Howard Pointer, until recently spied on PUSH.

Salone and Barna were both still active in the groups at the time the *Daily News* story broke. Addams had been active until about a year ago. Shocked leaders of the groups were reported "more saddened than outraged" upon learning of the police connections of those with whom they were daily working.

Black Deputy Police Superintendent Mitchell Ware, answering press inquiries for then vacationing Police Superintendent James M. Rochford, when asked to explain the reasons for infiltrating CAP, whose expressed main goals are to improve the environment and better the lot of senior citizens, or OBA, dedicated to upgrading the Austin neighborhood, replied:

"I'm not going to try to justify anything to you. We've got a policy that there's got to be a valid police reason, and that's the only time we do it."

Two days after the *Daily News* story broke, the *Chicago Tribune* published a partial list of the 50 or more organizations and unknown number of individuals on whom files exist in the intelligence division of the Chicago Police Department. Of the published list, at least half of the organizations and individuals are Black. Included are U.S. Congressman Ralph Metcalfe; State Senator Richard Newhouse, who opposed Chicago Mayor Richard Daley in the recent Democratic primary; Rev. Jesse Jackson; Gayle Sayers, former Chicago Bears star; Alderman William Cousins, Jr.; Jackie Robinson, the late baseball star; Al Raby, civil rights activist and candidate for 5th Ward alderman; E. Duke McNeil, an attorney and former head of The Woodlawn Organization (TWO); Dr. Charles Hurst, former president of Malcolm X College; former Alderman Fred Hubbard; attorneys Thomas Todd and Kermit Coleman; Rev. Archie Hargraves of the West Side Organization and many others.

Among the Black organizations are the Afro-American Patrolmen's League (AAPL); the Afro-American Firefighters League, CORE, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and PUSH.

Among prominent Whites with political police files are the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; Barnabas F. Sears, a Chicago attorney who was special prosecutor in the Black Panther Party case resulting from the police murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark; Gaylord Freeman, chairman of the First National Bank; Arthur Woods, chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Len O'Connor, Chicago television news commentator.

Despite evidence that has surfaced showing that Mayor Daley requested and received noncriminal files, the *Daily News* quotes him as declaring: "I had nothing to do with what went on."

Attorneys for the Alliance to End Repression and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) filed a complaint in U.S. District Court last November in an attempt to have the special political surveillance unit, known in the police department as the "red squad," disbanded. The complaint asks $400,000 damages for violations of Constitutional rights going back to 1968.

State's Attorney Bernard Carey one of the few Republicans to hold high office in Cook County, has launched a grand jury investigation into undercover police activity. Among those with police files, Carey is included. □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

VISIT N. VIETNAM

(Philadelphia, Pa.) — Four American teachers, two of them Black, recently concluded a 10-day visit to North Vietnam arranged by the American Friends Service Committee, reports the *Military and Community News Service*. The tour, part of continuing efforts by the Quaker organization for reconciliation with the Vietnamese people, included schools and other educational facilities. The two Blacks on the tour were J. Marshall Rogers, Jr., a high school instructor from Durham, North Carolina, and Sara Boyd, a public school counselor in Palo Alto, California.

RIP-OFF

(San Francisco, Calif.) — American Legion officers are fuming in anger after being hauled into court and charged with a charity rip-off. The complaint says Legionaires are telling purchasers of tickets to a western music show at Diablo Valley College that 100 per cent of their donations will go to crippled and mentally retarded children. Charles Humphrey, first vice commander of the Legion, said it's supposed to be 10 per cent of the proceeds after expenses. However, District Attorney Robert Blasier indicated the pitch said differently and charged the Legion and two of its officers with unlawful charity solicitations.

C.I.A. GUILTY

(New York, N.Y.) — A city bar association report recently accused William E. Colby, director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and Richard Helms, the director from 1966 to 1973, of "having had no consistent and common understanding of the activities prohibited to the agency by statute." The 46-page report states that many of the domestic and foreign activities undertaken by the CIA have been unlawful.

MILITARY HIRING

(Washington, D.C.) — Secretary of the Army Howard H. Callaway announced recently a worldwide review of the Army's equal opportunity policies and practices covering military and civilian personnel assignments. The review also will look into practices covering foreign operations of firms working under Army contracts.

ENTERTAINMENT

TO A PROSTITUTE

They say that you are an evil woman, sister,
But I know that you are not.
In your eyes I see mirrored the world's tragedy,
And the ghosts of many victims.
You sell your body, while others sell their souls,
And for the little silver you earn, give some reward,
While the powerful take without recompense.
You are the sacrifice for society's sin,
Whose complacent members pass sentence upon you.
I do not judge you, sister, but extend
My open hand to welcome you
Into the struggle for social justice.
Join us at the barricades of the thunderous masses
Whose rising cries can no longer be ignored,
By those who punish the poor and wretched of the earth.
You are of us, sister, and we are of you
One mighty army of the dispossessed
To right the wrongs of all the years.
The sisters and the brothers embrace you,
In recognition of our common plight.
Our hearts respond to your humanity
And to the common fate of all mankind.

—By Rita Bishop Darwish
Seattle, Washington

B.P.P. APPLAUDS OSCAR AWARDS VIETNAM MESSAGE

LETTER TO BERT SCHNEIDER PRAISES HIS COURAGE

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - "We vigorously applaud your courage and your commitment dramatically demonstrated before the nationwide television audience on Academy Awards night," the Black Panther Party wrote in a letter to Bert Schneider, producer of the Academy Award winning documentary *Hearts and Minds*.

The Party was responding to Mr. Schneider's reading of a telegram of thanks to the American people from Dinh Ba Thi, chief of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam's delegation to the Paris Peace Talks on Vietnam, for all they have done on behalf of peace and for the application of the Paris accords on Vietnam."

Mr. Schneider stunned most and angered a few by reading the message from the stage of the Music Center after being awarded the coveted Oscar Academy Award for his outstanding documentary investigating attitudes and reactions on U.S. involvement in Vietnam.



BERT SCHNEIDER (left) reads telegram from Provisional Revolutionary Government.

The Black Panther Party letter to Mr. Schneider continued: "We consider the liberation of southern Vietnam by the armed forces of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, supported by the Vietnamese people, a victory for all oppressed humankind, and particularly, a victory for those citizens of this country who have consistently maintained that the interests of the United States as well as the interests of the people of all Vietnam could best be served by the withdrawal of all non-Vietnamese military assistance and the overthrow of the totally corrupt, puppet regime of Nuygen Van Thieu."

Bert Schneider, producer of *Easy Rider*, a film that launched an entire new trend in Hollywood film making and, among others, *Five Easy Pieces*, has responded to reactionary criticism of his action with the reported comment that he has "no regrets."

STUNNED

It was clear that the large Hollywood audience, although initially stunned and silent at the reading of the statement, disapproved of the attack on Mr. Schneider read by co-emcee Frank Sinatra and reportedly prepared by that veteran defender and advocate of U.S. wars of aggression, Bob Hope. The boos were stronger than the applause.

The attack, disclaiming responsibility for Bert Schneider's action and regretting it was

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CONGRATULATIONS, "GODFATHER"

(Los Angeles, Calif.) — Despite its weak-kneed support of the attack on Academy Award winning producer Bert Schneider (Hearts and Minds) *for reading a statement of friendship for the American people from the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam at the awards ceremony, the Motion Picture Academy should be congratulated for its award of six of the coveted Oscars to Francis Ford Coppola's* Godfather, Part II. *There is still some hope for Hollywood. Shown above are (left) CARMINE COPPOLA, who won for best dramatic musical score, and his son, FRANCIS FORD COPPOLA, holding Oscars for best film, direction and script.*

NIGERIAN CHIEF

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

State Henry Kissinger has suggested.

"We maintain friendly relations with all people," the chief said. "I believe basically the United States will not be hostile to us. We have nothing to hide."

Chief Feyide indicated that OPEC was eager to find greater security for its investments in industrial countries. "Anybody who is investing money in another country," he said, "would like to have some confidence that he is making a worthwhile investment both in terms of security of investment and the return on it."

When asked if the reverse was true concerning investment by Westerners in petroleum or other resources of OPEC and other developing countries, Chief Feyide replied:



MESHACH O. FEYIDE

"We cannot lay down hard and fast rules. There are many factors to consider — national interests, national security. Different policies may apply, according to national interests. It is easy to say one is opposed to expropriation. Everyone will say, 'Oh No!' But everything depends on what is the nature of the investment, its strategic importance, its political importance. This applies to everybody."

Chief Feyide stressed that in negotiations with the industrialized, oil importing countries, OPEC members want "to look at the whole world economic situation," including the international monetary system, terms of trade, commodity agreements for price stabilization—not only on oil but also on other goods produced by developing countries, among several other matters affecting economic relations between the industrialized countries and developing countries.□

"THE C.I.A. AND FREE SPEECH"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

injunction—hence the deletions—set aside.

In hearings before Federal District Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr., in Alexandria, Virginia, the CIA failed to sustain its deletions, despite testimony by four deputy directors, except in 26 instances and parts of two others. Meanwhile, however, the book had appeared with all 168 deletions represented by blank spaces. Then, on February 7, the Fourth Circuit overruled Judge Bryan and upheld the government's right to make the 168 deletions. That decision is the one now being appealed to the Supreme Court.

If upheld, it would vastly expand the government's power to classify information. Appeals Court Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., for example, based the majority's decision on what he called "a presumption of regularity in the performance by a public official of his public duty." Thus, he was able to rule that material subject to classification, for all intents and purposes, had in fact been classified, whether or not it had been specifically stamped with a classification. This effectively overrode Judge Bryan's finding that in numerous instances CIA officials had officially classified information only when they found it in the Marchetti-Marks manuscript, not before; and it meant that certain general assertions—something like "the CIA was active in Greece"—would be considered classified information, even though not specifically contained in any classified documents.

In several other instances, moreover, Judge Bryan had accepted Mr. Marchetti's testimony that he had obtained certain information only after he left the CIA's employ. But the Appeals Court ruled that if the CIA had possessed and classified this information while Mr. Marchetti worked for the agency, whether or not he was then in possession of it, he still was barred from disclosing it when he learned of it later on.

The Appeals Court ruling apparently did not reach the question whether the press may publish or broadcast classified information. Rather, it upheld an injunction against unauthorized disclosure of such information, maintaining that the government's need for secrecy and the contract overrode his First Amendment rights.

In effect, the court held that there was a lifetime restraint on his ability to disclose material that fell under the court's exceptionally broad definition of classified information. If that applies across the board to all the numerous federal agencies that require such contracts of their employees—on those that may in the future—it will prove to be a major new restraint on the flow of government information to the public.

Yet it remains a singular fact that the practice of classifying information rests on no statutory authorization whatever—only upon a series of executive orders. Moreover, when the CIA was obliged to prove its case for secrecy before Judge Bryan, its best witnesses were in most instances unable to do so, just as when the government was obliged to prove to Federal District Judge Murray Gurfein, in 1971, that publication of the Pentagon Papers would damage the national security, impressive official witnesses were unable to do that either.

In both cases, an appeals court, hearing no witnesses at all, nevertheless overruled the lower court and opted for government secrecy and prior restraint. Once again, therefore, the Supreme Court will have to decide whether the First Amendment may be so cavalierly overridden.□

PROTESTS FORCE RELEASE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Smith's illegal government has demanded a ceasefire as a condition for negotiations, including surrender or retreat from the country of all African guerrilla forces. ZANU maintains that its forces will only accept an in-place armistice.

With the arrest of Rev. Sithole, guerrilla warfare was stepped up throughout the country. The murder of ZANU leader Chitepo, at the hands of agents of the Rhodesian regime, has resulted in renewed declarations from ZANU guerrilla fighters to further intensify the armed struggle.

Herbert Chitepo, an aide and a small child were killed instantly when a bomb planted in his driveway outside his house exploded as he drove his car over it. *Africa News* reports that observers in Lusaka, Zambia, believe it was the increased fighting that provoked the Zambian government's moves against ZANU.



Slain ZANU leader HERBERT CHITEPO.

ZANU representatives in the U.S. are asking their supporters to urgently cable messages protesting the Zambia arrests to the Liberation Committee, Organization of African Unity, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.□

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

TUNNEL VISION

One common occurrence among a great many martial artists is what may be practically identified as "tunnel vision." That is, the inability of the student to see beyond the given system or style that he or she is studying.

More specifically, it is the inability or unwillingness of the instructor to lay bare the commonalities of all martial arts systems and consequently, every form of defense and attack methods that exist. Such inability or unwillingness on the part of traditional instructors of systems such as Tae Kwon Do, Kempo, Shotokan and other systems to accurately expose students to structural similarities as well as structural differences, has, in part served to aid the "infighting" between different systems. Many instructors will tell their students that, "this is a Kempo school, not a Tae Kwon Do school. You practice Kempo here and not Tae Kwon Do."

Attitudes such as this indicate a separateness of systems or styles that, in fact, is nonexistent. A statement that bears heavily on the "infighting," either outright or silent, that exists in martial arts is that, "... just as national boundaries cause disagreements and differences, so too, do styles and systems in martial arts cause disagreements..."

Even though an instructor may "borrow" a given technique or techniques from one system and incorporate it into his "own" school, most of these instructors cannot, or again, will not explain why they've done so. Students, in order to begin to concretely understand and analyze their respective systems and eventually themselves, should be shown the structural differences of as many systems as possible. That is, the way movements are performed and applied from Tae Kwon Do to Kempo to Do Kua, etc.

Along with seeing and analyzing the structural differences (which in essence are no more than the interpretations of a given individual), students need answers to the questions "why?" and "how?" The answer to any question can eventually be obtained from the problem itself.

FRANK ROBINSON HOMERS IN DEBUT AS 1ST BLACK BASEBALL MANAGER



FRANK ROBINSON (right) is congratulated on his home run.

(Cleveland, Ohio) — Brother Frank Robinson blasted a home run and guided the Cleveland Indians to a 5 - 3 victory over the New York Yankees in his first day as manager, becoming the first Black ever to manage in major league baseball.

Showing ease and grace under the obvious pressure of his new role as manager, Robinson remarked: "I think I'm more relaxed than on most opening days. I guess it's because I've got more to do, more to think about."

The smooth and fluid relaxation showed when he knocked in his 575th career home run on a 2-2 pitch from New York Yankee George (Doc) Medich.

The occasion was what historians like to call a milestone, writes William N. Wallace in *The New York Times*. But Robinson thought it ranked far behind April 15, 1947, or July 3, 1947, in significance. Jackie Robinson, the majors' first Black player, made his debut with the Brooklyn Dodgers that April 15 and Larry Doby of the Indians followed him that July as the first Black in the American League.

Mrs. Rachel Robinson, Jackie's widow, was present to help mark the event. She threw out the first ball and said of Frank's appointment: "Cleveland fans and owners, I am proud, proud, proud to be here and I want to congratulate you on honoring yourselves by being the first to take this important step."

Additional drama was provided for the wildly cheering, enthusiastic fans when Gaylord Perry, who had twice confronted the new Indian manager in their short time together, became the winning pitcher. Perry, cheering Robinson's first inning homer as the designated hitter, scattered nine hits in the opening game for both teams.

Perry said of Robinson, returning to the dugout after his (Robinson's) homer: "He was so excited when he came in the dugout, his knees were shaking," said the 36-year-old righthander who was the first Indian out of the dugout to shake the manager's hand.

"I wanted to let him know I was with him. I was probably more happy for him than he was for himself."

An overflow crowd of 56,204 fans watched the exciting debut of the beginning of a new era in baseball.

"PETROLEUM: CRISIS"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

upon national sovereignties and made systematic use of treason, intrigue and war to gain control of oil.

Production, distribution, and price fixing conditions were determined in 1928, at the time of the creation of the international oil cartel by Royal Dutch Shell, Anglo Persian and Standard Oil of New Jersey. The cartel today is made up of seven powerful companies: Standard Oil of New Jersey (Exxon), Royal Dutch Shell, Gulf Oil, Texaco, Socony Mobil Oil, Standard Oil of California and British Petroleum.

Up until very recently, these consortiums monopolized the ownership of all the petroleum in the capitalist world and all the extraction, distribution, marketing and price fixing operations.

In 1972, the underdeveloped oil producers exported 9,400 million barrels and received from the monopolies one dollar and 57 cents per barrel. The market price that year was two dollars and 90 cents approximately. But the retail price paid by consumers for gasoline and other derivatives in the capitalist countries was 12 dollars. The total marketing value of the petroleum produced in the underdeveloped countries, therefore, rose to some 113 billion dollars.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of the income from oil sales reveals, in the first place, that while the underdeveloped countries—owners of the primary sources—obtained 15 per cent of that value (17 billion dollars) broken down into government income, workers' wages and the profits of contractors and local exporters, the businessmen and merchants of the importing countries received 85 per cent, that is 96 billion dollars.

This distribution of income reflects, above all, the monopolist speculation in the distillation and distribution of crude oil which almost was almost six times more than the original price which the transnationals paid to the underdeveloped countries of Africa Asia and Latin America.

The underdeveloped oil producers have been subjected for more than 60 years to humiliating conditions of dependence and exploitation. During this long period, misery and hunger increased, underdevelopment took root and economic inequalities grew. Injustice flooded the Earth. The world of raw materials was bled white. The burden on its back has grown unbearable. The problem, seen from a scientific point of view, is the manifestation of a mode of production which has become an impediment to the development of the world's productive forces.

But the situation of the oil exporters began to change 48 months ago in the field of relations with the industrialized capitalist countries and their transnationals.

The decade of the fifties ended with the unilateral decision of the seven big oil monopolies to reduce the posted price of oil from 2.08 to 1.90 per barrel. (Posted price is used to determine the payment of taxes and royalties.)

In 1960, the companies again reduced the price to 1.80 per barrel. The wasteful use of oil grew. The industrialized capitalist countries wasted it while the underdeveloped exporters supplied the oil cheap.

In September of that year, five producing countries—Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran and Kuwait—met in Baghdad and created the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), with the fundamental objective of preventing new price reductions and aggressions on the part of the oil consortiums.

Two other conferences, in Teheran and Tripoli (1971), organized by the OPEC, now strengthened with new members and clearer objectives, established the bases by which the exporting countries could assume a control of prices, production and exploitation of a nonrenewable raw material which obviously demanded a conservation policy.

TO BE CONTINUED



The Black Panther Party's S.A.F.E. Program provides free transportation for senior citizens.

MILWAUKEE B.P.P. JOINS FIGHT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

To compensate for a projected decline in ridership, the Transport Corporation has proposed further cutbacks to take effect this summer, mainly along routes in the poor and Black communities.

In a meeting with 20 of the protesters and a representative of the mayor, an elderly Black woman complained that the bus fare hike might not make much difference to some "big shots," but that the proposed 75-cent fare was not "right" and could not be afforded by the people.

The Milwaukee BPP and the CULA have made the following proposals on the bus system:

The transport company's franchise should be revoked immediately.

2. The county should take over the bus company and buy it at its real value, rejecting the ridiculous offer put forth by the Transport Corporation.

3. Buses should be free.

4. The cost of running the buses should be paid for by the banks, factories and big businesses that need the buses to transport their employees and customers.

5. A governing board should be created to run the bus company, which would consist of representatives of working people, community organizations, senior citizens and drivers.

In a related matter, Black Milwaukee bus drivers have charged the Transport Corporation with discrimination in scheduling and promotion practices. A caucus of Black drivers made the charge at a recent meeting. They accused White supervisors of applying disciplinary rules more strictly to Black drivers, resulting in bad records which prevent promotion or end in dismissal.

"I may be fired for saying this, but working in the fields of Mississippi would be better than this," James Brown, one of the drivers, said.□

SOLEDAD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Jackson, Fleeta Drumgo and John Clutchette (who became known as the Soledad Brothers) being charged with the murder of the guard; the Marin County court house bid for freedom by Jonathan Jackson, young brother of George Jackson, in which Johnathan and three others were slaughtered by police fire in August, 1970, followed by the murder of George Jackson, Black Panther Party Field Marshal, and five others at San Quentin Prison, on August 21, 1971.

During the trial Raymond Procunier, now head of the California Parole Board and then corrections director, claimed in testimony that while the shooting was "a disaster," it was not "a result of anybody's deliberate or intentional planning."□

FREE THE SAN QUENTIN 6

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

outside medical facility for proper treatment.)

Before an Adjustment Center prisoner, including plaintiffs, can see a doctor, skeptical untrained and suspicious MTAs (Medical Technical Assistants) must be convinced that the prisoner's complaint warrants consideration by a physician. If a prisoner's sickness does not correspond to the MTA's rounds, prisoners must convince the guards to summon a physician. The struggle to persuade a guard to summon a doctor often involves the entire tier in a clamor of shouted demands.

Even such concerted pleas have been dismissed as play-acting, and only the dead prisoners, like Tommie Horne, stand as grim evidence of the seriousness of the need for medical intervention. Even where a guard cooperates in the attempt to secure medical assistance, lockdown procedures, insufficiency of medical personnel, and poor procedures make it a difficult chore.

THROUGH THE BARS

Obtaining a through-the-bars examination by a doctor may be the only result of a "successful" appeal for medical care, and the doctors are not disposed to listen to the patient's description of his complaint since the doctors do not trust the prisoners, do not rely on the information they are given and assume that all the prisoners want is the relaxation of their bondage offered by the hospital.

The doctor-patient relationship in the prison environment faces formidable impediments: The doctor is identified with the prison which employs him, and, with the power to remove a prisoner from his cell for medical treatment, to prescribe medications not only to reduce tension and anxiety but to provide a welcome mild euphoria as a side effect.

The doctor is an adversary who must be manipulated into working in the interests of his patients. Prisoners want physicians who work for them, in their interest, not for the prison as paid employees, yet outside physicians are admitted only when a court order directs the prison to make such an accomodation and then the outside physician cannot order a prisoner patient hospitalized and his prescriptions are only advisory.

TO BE CONTINUED

Letters to the Editor

All Power to the People:

Dear Comrades I'm writing in hopes my crys for help will not fall on your ears wastefully. I'm from San Francisco, Calif.! Hunters Point. Now when the Party first started functioning there I was right there with my comrades working for the people. I have done everything from working in a church in San Francisco where at the time the Party used to store the food for the Free Food Program. I have sold the Party's paper. I have also helped to pass out free food in Oakland and San Francisco. At this time I'm locked up in Monroe reformatory here in Wash. I have no way of getting any money. I'm getting the Party's paper free at this time from the brothers who come up here, but would love to have posters of my comrades Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale, and George Jackson. Now I have been to the Central office more than a few times. It's my wish to stay very much up on the things the Party is doing.

All Power to the People.
A for-real Brother in the Struggle,
Alan Lewis
Monroe, Wash.

My Black Brothers,

My name is Johnny Scoggins, and I am presently a member of the Black Prisoners Caucus in the prison that is called the Washington State Reformatory. I hold the title of Executive Secretary in the B.P.C., and my purpose of this letter is to inform any and all Black Folks of our need for posters for our Ethnic Cultural Center. We are attempting to organize not only ourselves, but all of the minorities in here as well. I am also acting in the capacity of Executive Secretary of the Minority Resident Caucus.

We have managed to persuade the Head swine (Dale Swenson) to give us an office to carry out our Caucus business. I am asking for any posters of George Jackson, Huey, Malcolm, King, and Bobby Seale. We would appreciate any books (of a revolutionary nature) that you would be able to donate to the Black Prisoners Caucus. If this is possible, I am asking that you put this letter in your newspaper for all of our Brothers and Sisters to see.

I have a lot of back issues of the BADDD Black Panther and they have served to relieve the monotony and boredom of cell time and educate me all the more in the happenings of our Black communities, and the programs of the BPP.

Like the great tower of Black strength, Brother/comrade Huey P. Newton, I have freed myself from the chains of Mental Slavery while being incarcerated in the Adult Prison System at the age of 16. I have been aware of our struggle for freedom since a small child, but only by being imprisoned at such a young age have I become fully awakened from my sleep of revolutionary ignorance. I have been down in the joints of Washington State for almost two years, which have been spent learning the techniques of survival through such heavy, together, and sho-nuff Black comrades as the murdered George Jackson (the prime Master of revolution) and Eldridge Cleaver. I am now into the genius of Bobby Seale's Seize The Time. The prison is and can be more than a University of Crime, for those who are able to break the binding chains of Mental Slavery. The Prison can and will be a University of Awareness.

I am ending this letter of request and rap with a hope that we might get the posters and any books from the people. If anyone wants to send any of those items up here send them to the address below:

Johnny Scoggins #69254
Executive Secretary
Black Prisoners Caucus
P.O. Box 777
Monroe, Washington 98272

From A Black Manchild In Prison
Johnny Jermaine Scoggins

Dear Mr. Huey P. Newton,

Well I ain't too much at rapping but this is what I wanna tell you. I'm a White boy, and I lived all my whole life in Chicago till I came in Job Corp. The first time I ever found out about the Black Panther Party was when the Pigs back home killed Brothers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark. I know they didn't like the Pigs and the rich Pigs too that are fuckin' over poor people real bad.

Well, since I got in here in Job Corp about seven months ago, I've been gittin my ass kicked really a lot cause ain't too many Whites in here. I got a lot of Black friends though too and we're almost like brothers. They gave me this name "White Nigger." Like, we rap about everything and you, too.

The first time I ever found about you was cause the one Black dude let me read this one book named "Seize the Time." It took me all one month to read the whole thing. I'm gonna keep reading and rapping till I get smart like you an' Bobby Seale and be a leader for poor people. I might be White but I ain't no Pig.

Goodby, Good Friend and Leader,
Your far away friend,
Nick
Atterbury Job Corp
Edinburg, Ind. 46124

P.S. If the Pigs git you Huey, I'm one Honky that won't let them forget it.

B.P.P. APPLAUDS MESSAGE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

taken, was alleged to have been ordered by the Motion Picture Academy. In fact, the Motion Picture Academy had nothing to do with it at the time. It was Hope's creation. Only after the fact was the Motion Picture Academy trapped into reportedly supporting the attack.

It is also reported that actress activist Shirley MacLaine strongly opposed the Bob Hope disclaimer and told him so in no uncertain terms. THE BLACK PANTHER has learned that there was, in fact wide scale opposition to the Bob Hope statement among both participants and audience and that Bert Schneider received repeated congratulations following his action.

The full text of the greeting to the American people from the representative of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam follows:

"Please transmit to all our friends in America our recognition of all that they have done on behalf of peace, the reapplication of the Paris accords on Vietnam. These actions serve the legitimate interests of the American people and the Vietnamese people. Greetings of friendship to all the American people."

(signed)
Ambassador Dinh Ba Thi
Chief of the Provisional Revolutionary Government Delegation to the Paris Political Talks

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Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

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Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

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(Being Implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

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Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.



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LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

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Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT [S.A.F.E.] PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Intercommunal Youth Institute.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

> *"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution."*
> —*Huey P. Newton*